US010393434B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Lacey

(10) **Patent No.: US 10,393,434 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Aug. 27, 2019**

(54) **LAUNDRY TRANSPORT CONTAINER APPARATUS AND METHOD**

(71) Applicant: **Bertram E. Lacey**, Frederick, MD (US)

(72) Inventor: **Bertram E. Lacey**, Frederick, MD (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 823 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/664,776**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 20, 2015**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2016/0273834 A1 Sep. 22, 2016

(51) **Int. Cl.**

F26B 19/00	(2006.01)
F26B 9/06	(2006.01)
B65D 88/74	(2006.01)
B65D 90/00	(2006.01)
B65D 90/48	(2006.01)
F26B 23/00	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***F26B 9/06*** (2013.01); ***B65D 88/745*** (2013.01); ***B65D 90/006*** (2013.01); ***B65D 90/48*** (2013.01); ***F26B 23/00*** (2013.01); *B65D 2590/0066* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC F26B 9/06; F26B 23/00; B65D 88/745; B65D 90/006; B65D 90/48; B65D 2590/0066

USPC ..... 236/44 A, 44 C, 49.3; 454/239, 252; 62/78; 34/218

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,656,542	A	4/1972	Darm	
4,234,926	A *	11/1980	Wallace	G01D 9/005 700/2
4,671,350	A *	6/1987	Toukola	A01K 1/0058 165/135
5,564,626	A	10/1996	Kettler	
5,590,830	A	1/1997	Kettler	
6,988,545	B2 *	1/2006	Good	F26B 15/14 165/173
7,310,969	B2	12/2007	Dale	
8,182,743	B1 *	5/2012	Bacik	A61L 2/208 422/28
2006/0140817	A1 *	6/2006	Cumberland	A61L 2/10 422/28
2006/0273183	A1 *	12/2006	Cavanagh	F24F 3/153 236/44 C

* cited by examiner

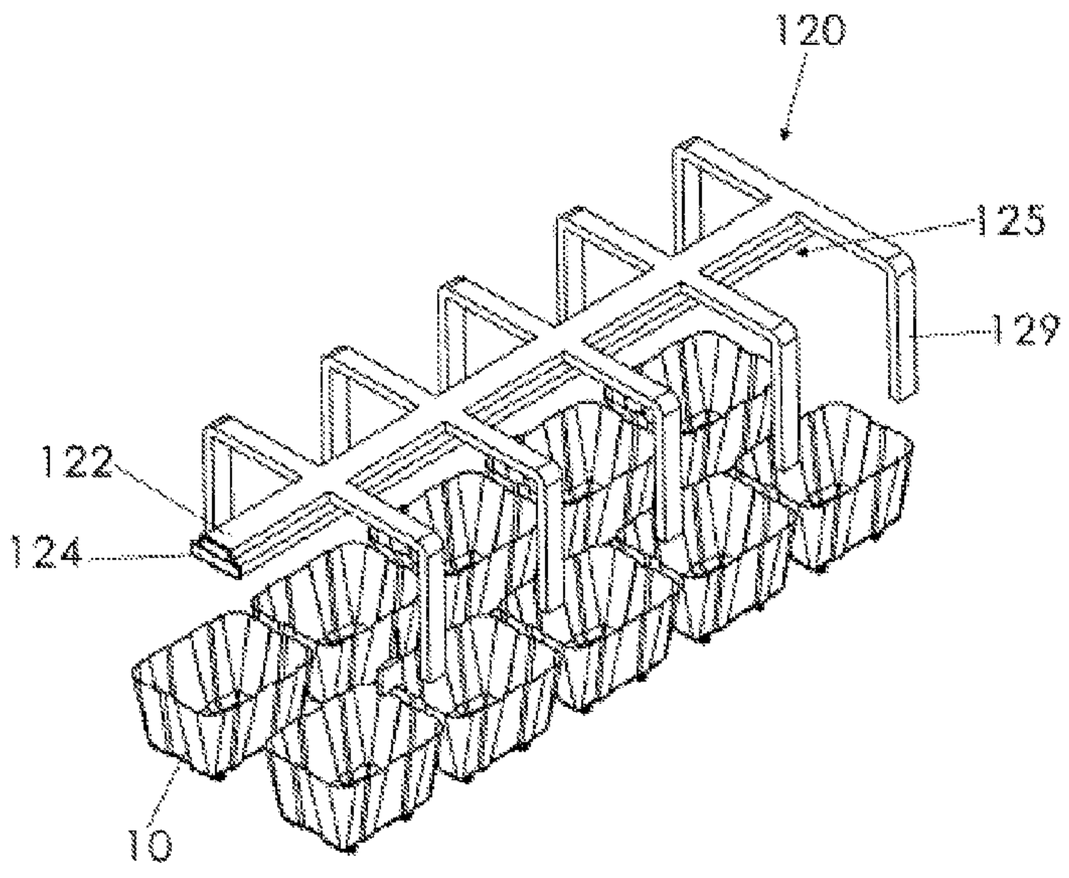
Primary Examiner — John P McCormack

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Dale J. Ream

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A laundry transport apparatus and method includes a container defining an interior area configured to accommodate a plurality of laundry carts, the container having a door movable between closed and open configurations to selectively allow access to the interior area. The apparatus includes a ventilation network to pass air to and from the interior area and the outside, the intake duct and the outlet duct in a thermal transfer configuration for a portion of their length to influence temperature of air passing through each duct, warmer air passing through one of the intake duct or the outlet duct becoming cooler and cooler air passing through another of the intake duct or the outlet duct becoming warmer. The ventilation network including a pathogen identification, containment and remediation apparatus to detect, isolate and treat potentially harmful material within the soiled laundry.

3 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



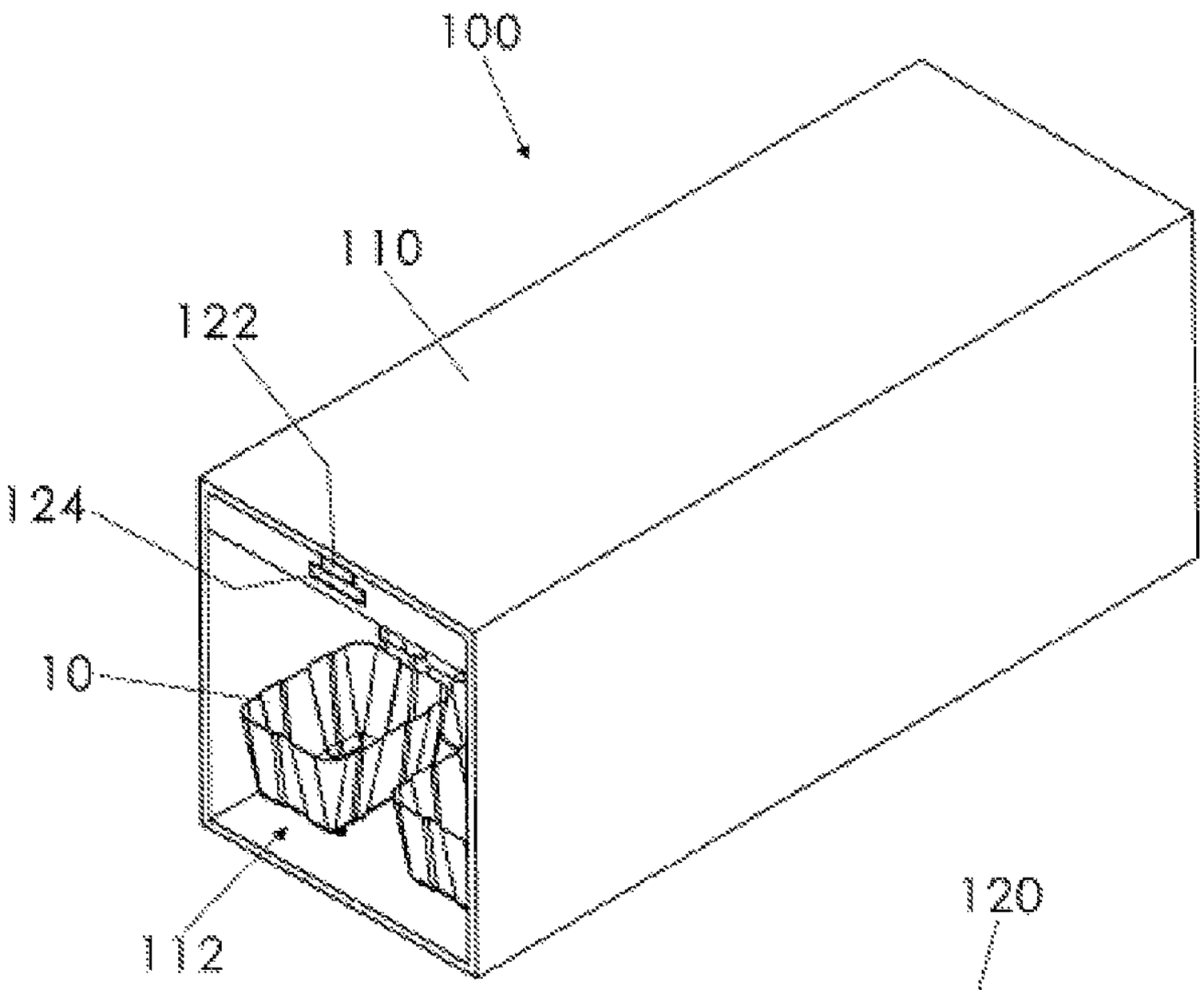


Fig. 1a

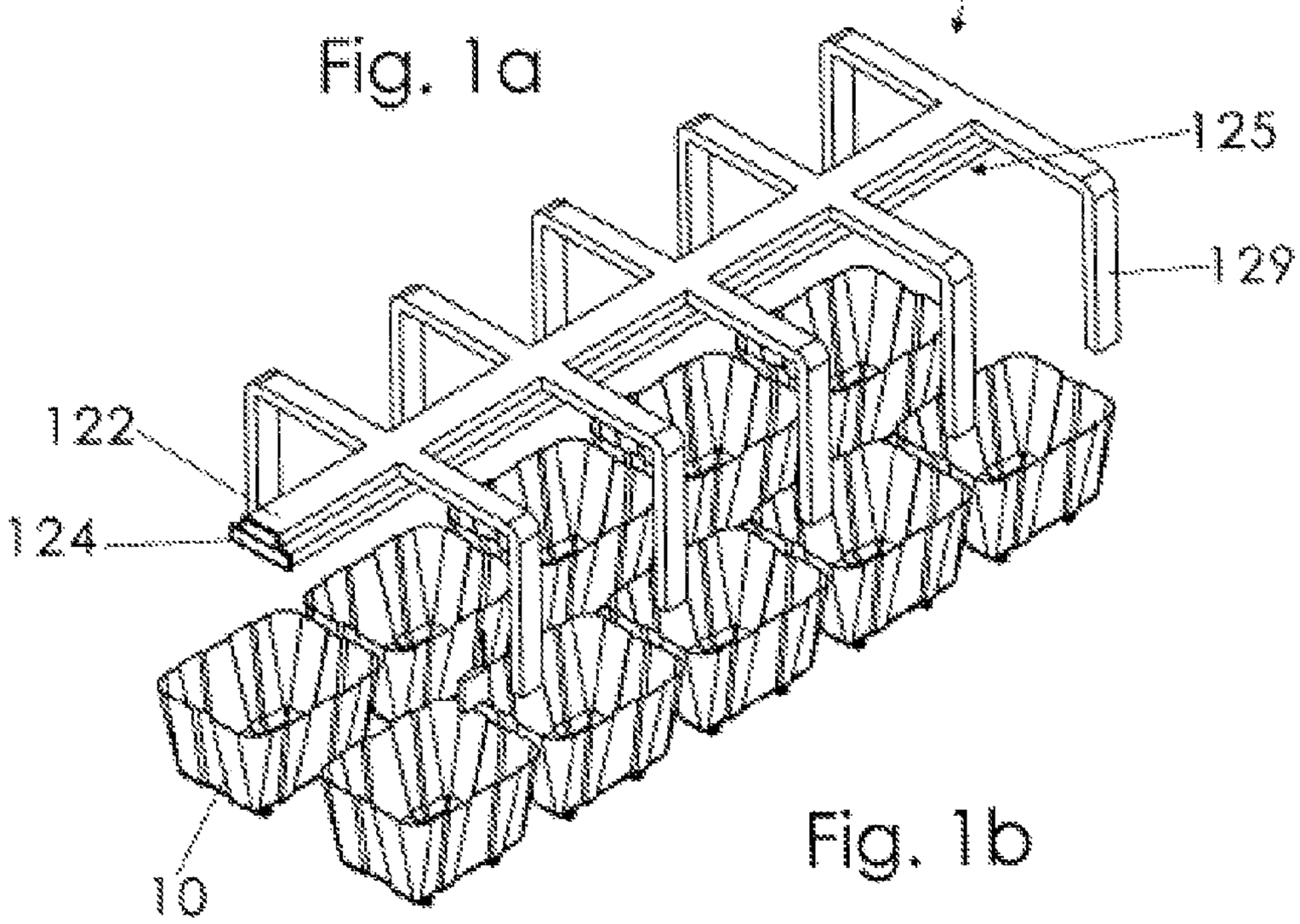


Fig. 1b

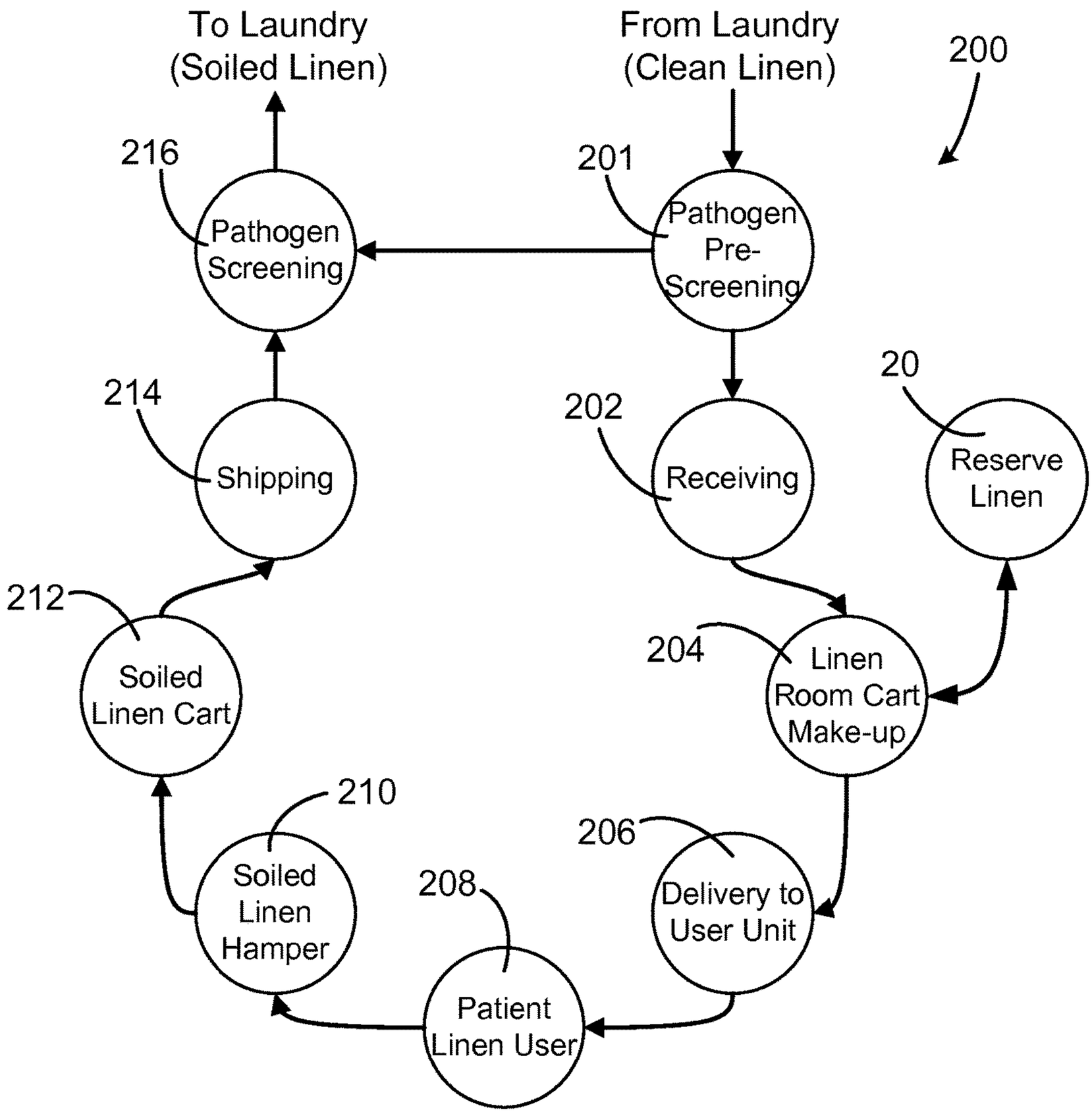

To Laundry
(Soiled Linen)
From Laundry
(Clean Linen)
200
216
Pathogen Screening
201
Pathogen Pre-Screening
214
Shipping
202
Receiving
20
Reserve Linen
212
Soiled Linen Cart
204
Linen Room Cart Make-up
210
Soiled Linen Hamper
206
Delivery to User Unit
208
Patient Linen User

Fig. 2

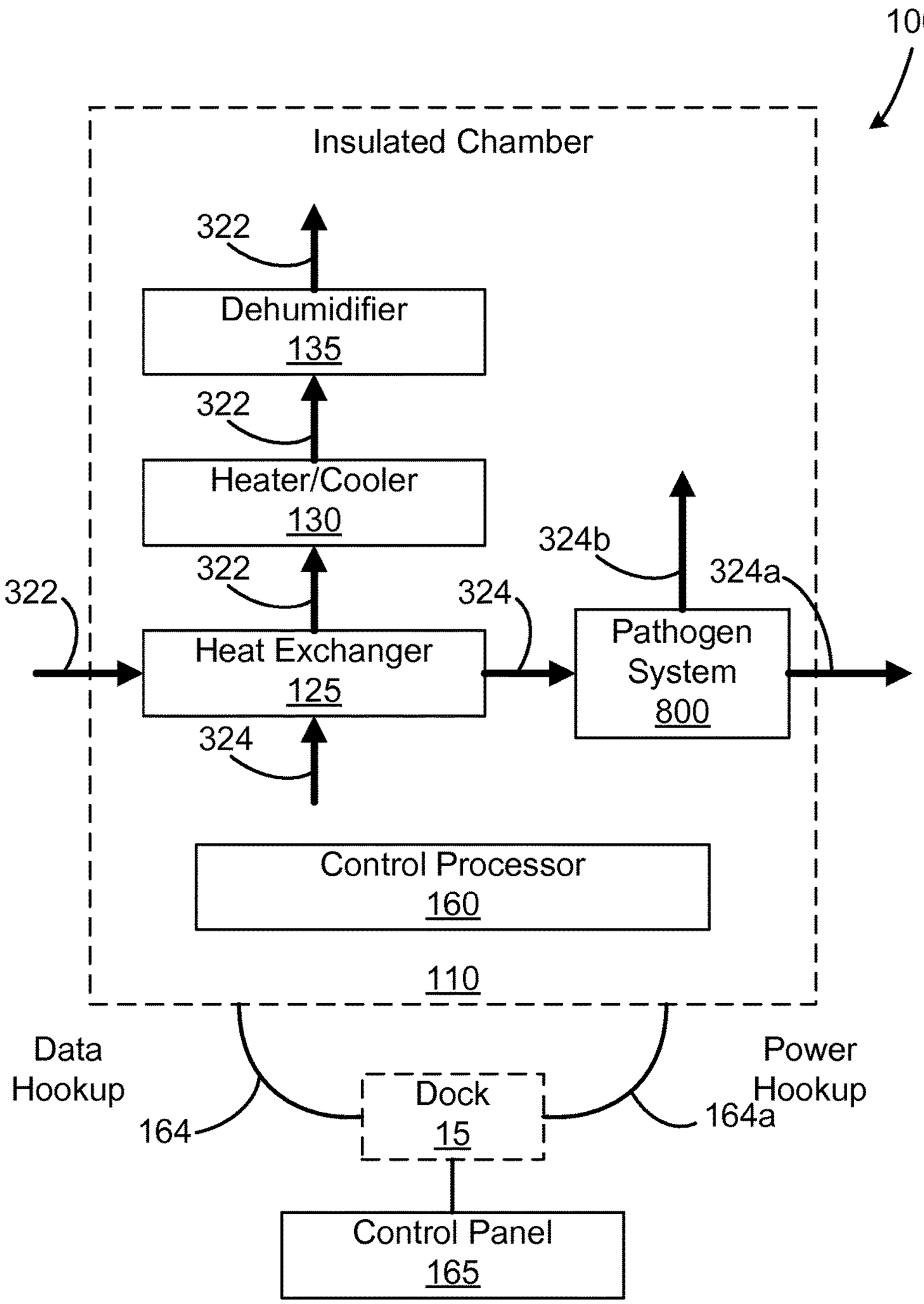

100
Insulated Chamber
322
Dehumidifier
135
322
Heater/Cooler
130
322
322
Heat Exchanger
125
324
324
324b
324a
Pathogen
System
800
Control Processor
160
110
Data
Hookup
164
Dock
15
Power
Hookup
164a
Control Panel
165

Fig. 3

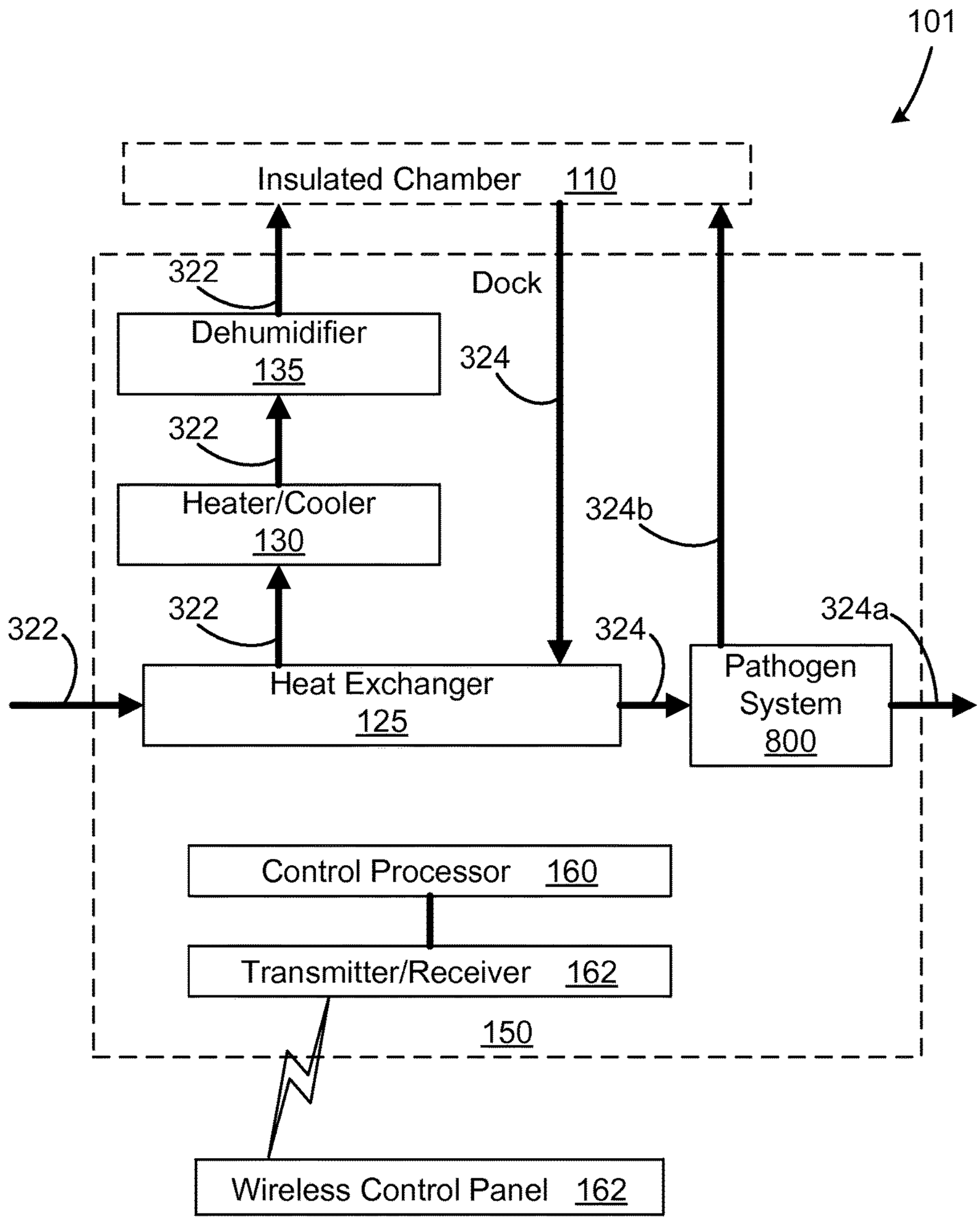

101
Insulated Chamber 110
322
Dock
Dehumidifier
135
324
322
Heater/Cooler
130
324b
322
322
Heat Exchanger
125
324
Pathogen
System
800
324a
Control Processor 160
Transmitter/Receiver 162
150
Wireless Control Panel 162

Fig. 4

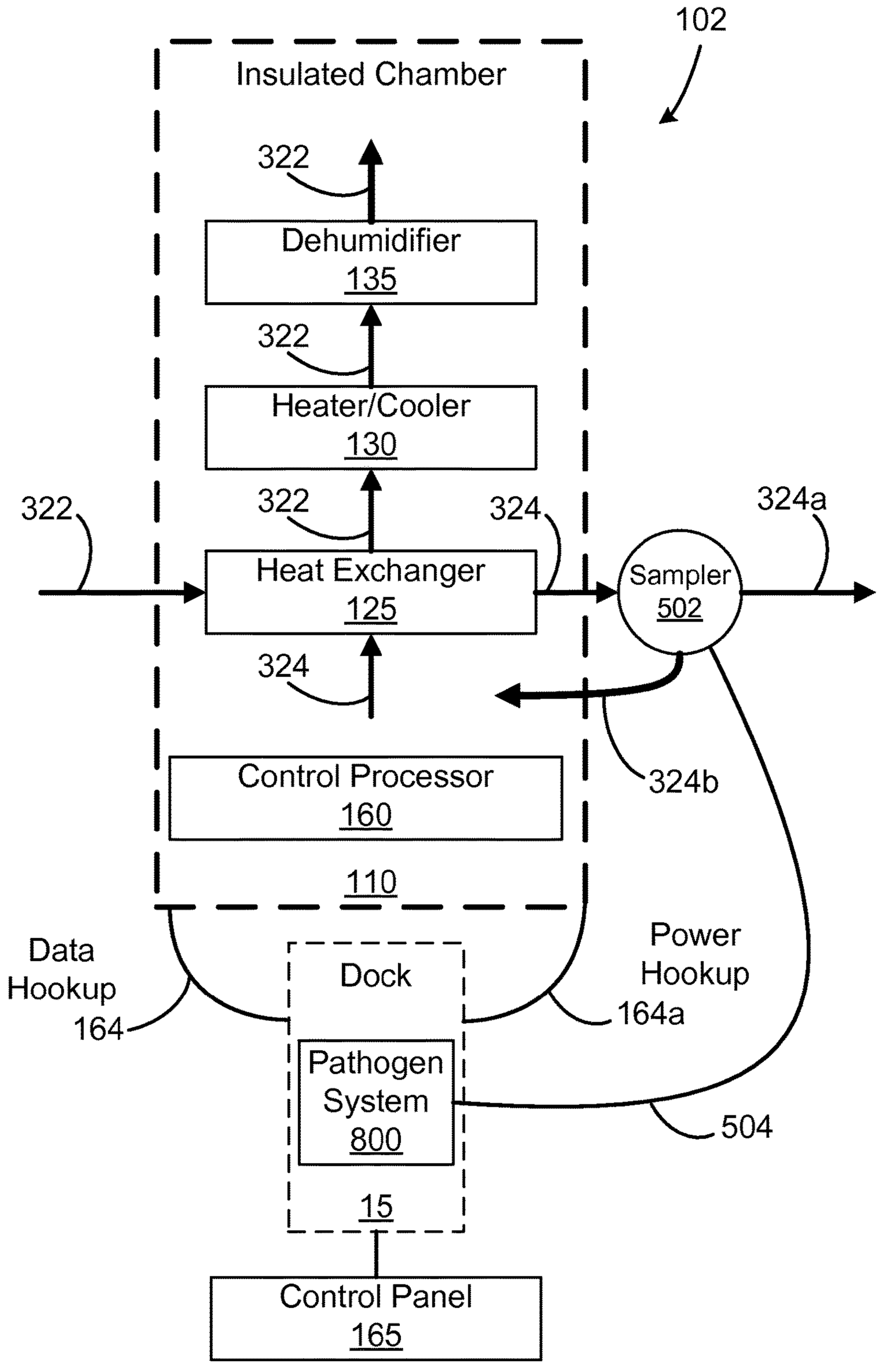

102
Insulated Chamber
322
Dehumidifier
135
322
Heater/Cooler
130
322
322
324
324a
Heat Exchanger
125
Sampler
502
324
324b
Control Processor
160
110
Data
Hookup
164
Dock
Power
Hookup
164a
Pathogen
System
800
504
15
Control Panel
165

Fig. 5

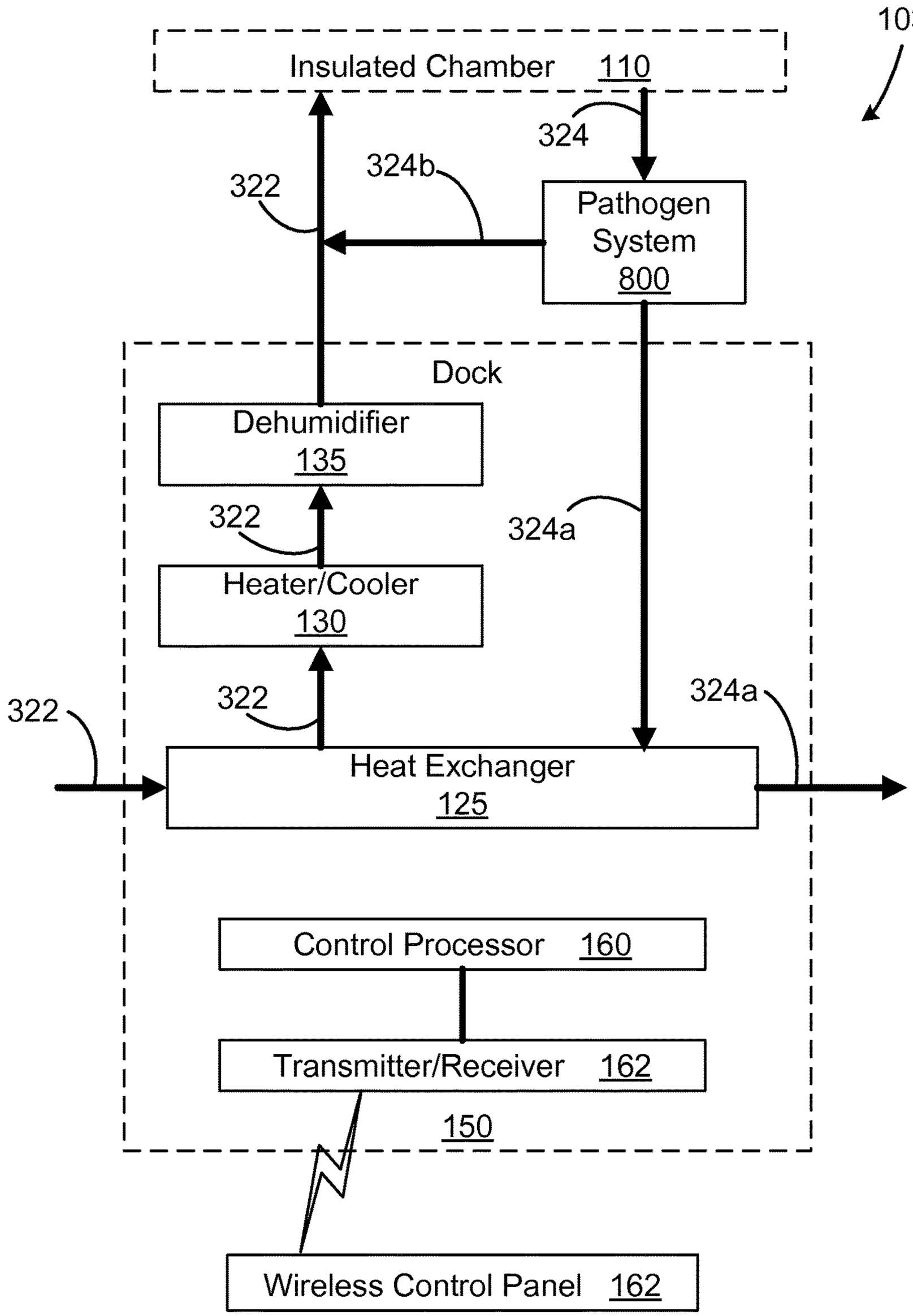

103
Insulated Chamber 110
324
324b
322
Pathogen System 800
Dock
Dehumidifier 135
322
324a
Heater/Cooler 130
322
322
324a
Heat Exchanger 125
Control Processor 160
Transmitter/Receiver 162
150
Wireless Control Panel 162

Fig. 6

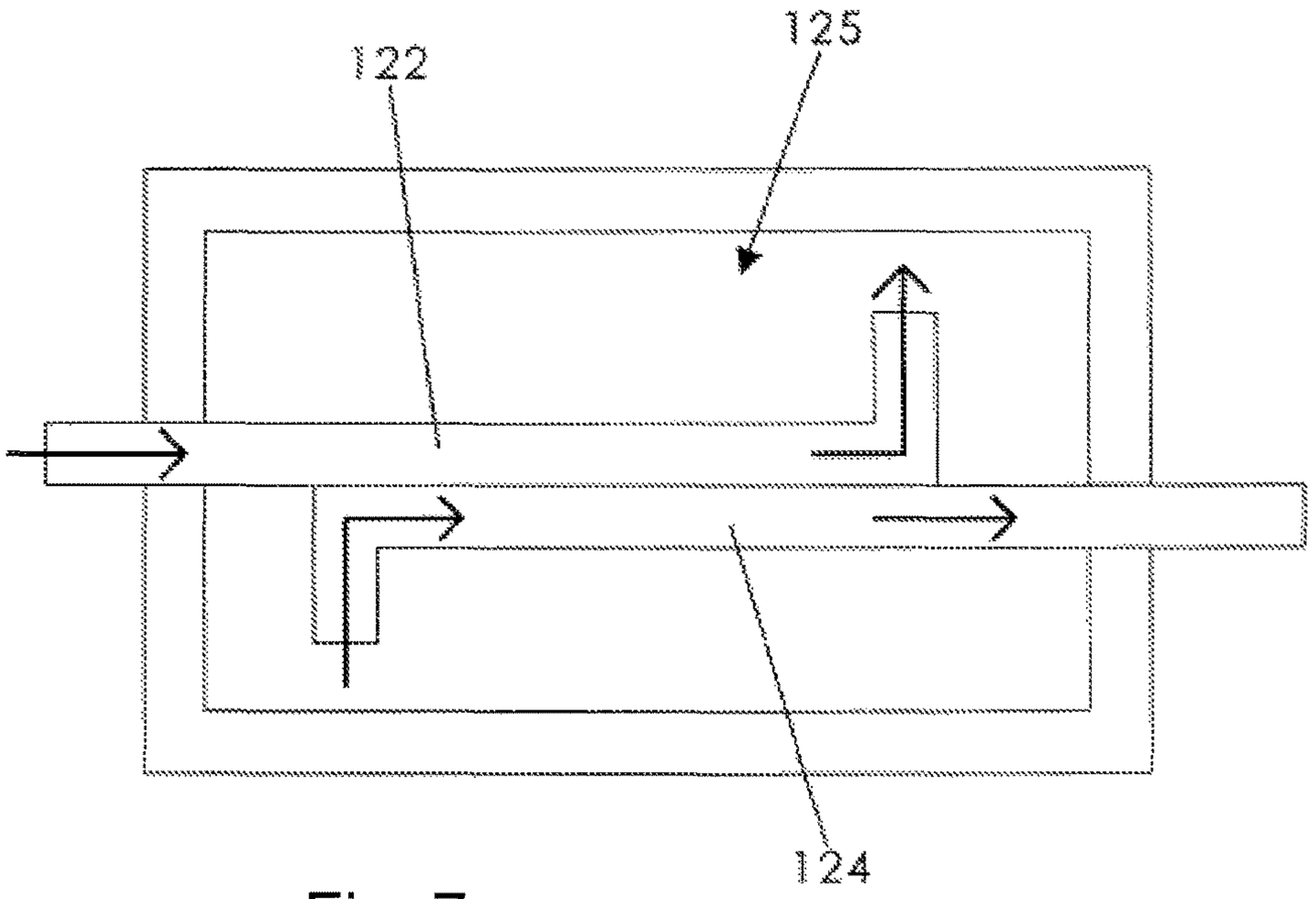

122
125
124

Fig. 7

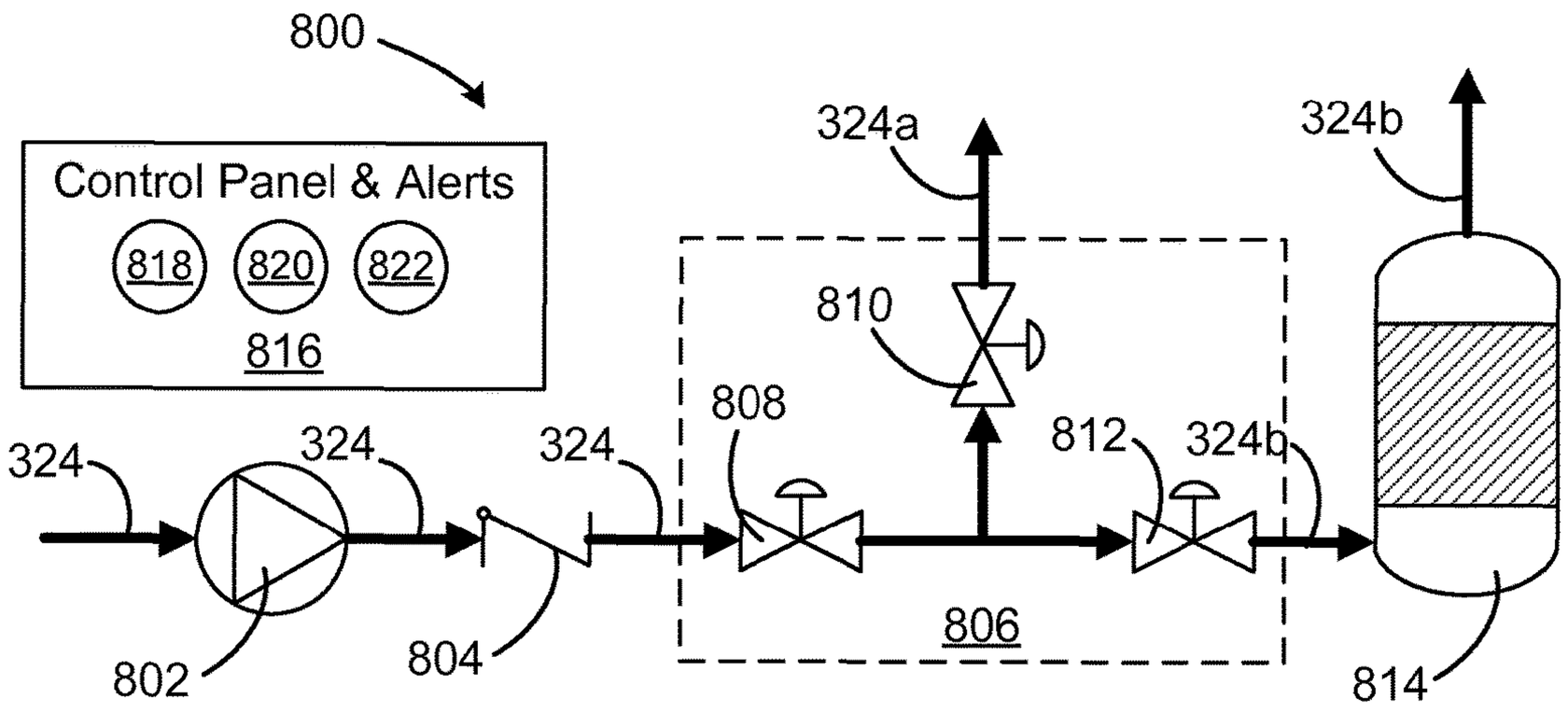

800
Control Panel & Alerts
818
820
822
816
324a
324b
810
808
812
324
324
324
324b
806
802
804
814

Fig. 8

LAUNDRY TRANSPORT CONTAINER APPARATUS AND METHOD

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of non-provisional patent application Ser. No. 13/406,536, filed Feb. 27, 2012, and issue as U.S. Pat. No. 8,985,475 on Mar. 26, 2015 which claims the benefit of and non-provisional patent application Ser. No. 12/357,459, filed Jan. 22, 2009, and issue as U.S. Pat. No. 8,123,141 on Feb. 28, 2012, both of which are incorporated in their entirety and both which were filed by the present inventor.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to laundry systems and, more particularly, to a method and apparatus for transporting laundry that increases the efficiency and lowers the cost of laundering textiles, as well as provides identification, containment, and treatment of potentially harmful material within the soiled laundry.

Linens are typically collected from commercial users during normal working hours from multiple workstations, such as from hospitals, nursing facilities, or industrial facilities. The soiled linens are usually placed into linen carts that remain in predetermined locations throughout the facility. The linen carts are retrieved upon arrival of the laundry truck from a laundry processing facility and weighted prior to loading onto the truck. This process is very inefficient and may lead to delays for both the cleaning staff and the launderers. Another problem frequently experienced in laundry processing is that linens may not be properly stored and thus may become degraded by environmental factors such as ultraviolet light, moisture, temperature, insects, and textile mold and mildew.

Various devices have been proposed in the art for transporting and laundering textiles. Although assumedly effective for their intended purposes, the existing devices and methods are either inefficient, not cost effective, or fail to optimize the sanitation and freshness characteristics of the textiles being transported and laundered. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 7,310,969, titled "Controlled-Environment Cargo Container," issued to Robert Dale on Dec. 17, 2007, teaches an apparatus for controlling the environment of cargo through lateral ventilation. However, the prior art does not address, among other things, running inlet and outlet ducts adjacently in a thermal transfer configuration, which tends to reduce or eliminate condensation of moisture from the warmer air volume. Nor does the prior art teach the use and integration of a pathogen control system.

Therefore, it would be desirable to have an apparatus and method for transporting and laundering textiles that is efficient and cost-effective. Further, it would be desirable to have an apparatus and method for transporting and laundering textiles that provides a transportation apparatus that avoids degradation of stored linens from environmental factors. In addition, it would be desirable to have an apparatus and method for transporting and laundering textiles that provides security and insect control. Further, it would be a desirable addition to the art to provide thermal transfer configuration. And further still, it would be a desirable to provide an effective pathogen control system to the laundry transportation system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, a laundry transport apparatus and method according to the present invention includes a container defining an interior area configured to accommodate a plurality of laundry carts, the container having a door movable between closed and open configurations to selectively allow access to said interior area. The container is a trailer configured to be moved by a vehicle. The apparatus includes a ventilation network to pass air to and from the interior area, the ventilation network including an intake duct for channeling air to the interior area and an outlet duct for channeling air from the interior area. At least a portion of the intake and outlet ducts are immediately adjacent one another to influence temperature of air passing through each duct, warmer air passing through one of the intake duct or the outlet duct becoming cooler and cooler air passing through another of the intake duct or the outlet duct becoming warmer. The apparatus ventilation network may be coupled or coupleable to a pathogen system for detecting, containing, and treating potentially harmful pathogens, for example *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (TB) and *Bacillus antracis* (anthrax).

Therefore, a general object of this invention is to provide an apparatus and method for transporting and storing laundry that avoids degradation of linens by environmental conditions. Another object of this invention is to provide an apparatus and method, as aforesaid, having a container that is climate controlled. Still another object of this invention is to provide an apparatus and method, as aforesaid, that increases the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of laundry transportation and storage services. Yet another object of this invention is to provide an apparatus and method, as aforesaid, in which the laundry transport container is a truck trailer that is movable between pickup, processing, and receiving facilities. A further object of this invention is to provide an apparatus and method, as aforesaid, in which the transport trailer maintains an internal air environment that is controlled by a processor and may be remotely monitored. A further objective of this invention is to provide an apparatus and method, as aforesaid, in which the internal air environment may be monitored, isolated, and treated to isolate infectious diseases or pathogens. Other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein is set forth by way of illustration and example, embodiments of this invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1***a* is a perspective view of a laundry transport container according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **1***b* is a perspective view of a ventilation network removed from the laundry transport container as in FIG. **1***a;*

FIG. **2** is a flowchart illustrating a methodology for transporting, storage and pathogen monitoring of laundry according to the present invention;

FIG. **3** is a block diagram of an exemplary laundry transport apparatus in engagement with a dock at a linen receiving area;

FIG. **4** is a block diagram of an exemplary laundry transport apparatus according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **5** is a block diagram of an exemplary laundry transport apparatus according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **6** is a block diagram of an exemplary laundry transport apparatus according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **7** is a schematic of a heat exchanger according to the present invention; and

FIG. **8**. is a schematic illustration of an exemplary pathogen system of an embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A laundry transport apparatus and a method of transporting laundry will now be described in detail with reference to FIG. **1***a* through FIG. **8** of the accompanying drawings. More particularly, exemplary laundry transport apparatuses **100**, **101**, **102**, and **103**, which include a container **110**.

As shown in FIG. **1***a*, the container **110** defines an interior area **112** and has a door (not shown) for accessing the interior area **112**. The door is movable between a closed configuration (not shown) and an open configuration (FIG. **1***a*) to selectively allow access to the interior area **112**. The container **110** is configured to accommodate a plurality of laundry carts **10** in the interior area **112** (FIG. **1***a*). The container **110** may be a trailer configured to be moved by a vehicle (FIG. **1***a*) or may be otherwise mobile.

A ventilation network **120** is included to pass air to and from the interior area **112**. The ventilation network **120** includes an intake duct **122** for channeling air **322** to the interior area **112** and an outlet duct **124** for channeling air **324** from the interior area **112**. Apart from the ventilation network **120**, the interior area **112** may be airtight when the door is at the closed configuration. One or more fan (not shown) may be configured (e.g., positioned and sized) to cause air to pass through the intake duct **122** and/or the outlet duct **124**. More particularly, at least a portion of the intake duct **122** and outlet ducts **124** are arranged immediately adjacent one another to influence temperature of air passing through each duct **122**, **124**. Warmer air passing through one of the ducts **122**, **124** becomes cooler from transferring energy to the cooler air passing through the other duct **122**, **124**, and the cooler air becomes warmer from obtaining the energy from the warmer air. This thermal transfer configuration tends to reduce or eliminate condensation of moisture from the warmer air volume. This configuration **125** performs a function similar to a heat exchanger device and may be referred to as such, though it differs from known heat exchangers in that a substantial portion of both the intake duct **122** and outlet ducts **124** are involved, while a standard heat exchanger works to accomplish the heat exchange in a compact interface. FIG. **7** shows an exemplary heat exchange configuration **125** between an intake duct **122** and an outlet duct **124**.

As shown in FIGS. **3** through **6**, a climate controller **130** (e.g., a heater and air conditioner) may be included for selectively heating and cooling air **322** passing through the intake duct **122** after the air **322** is influenced by air **324** passing through the outlet duct **124** to cause the air **322** passing through the intake duct **122** to approximate a temperature of air in the interior area **112** separate from the ventilation network **120**. Also shown in FIGS. **3** through **6**, a dehumidifier **135** may be included for removing humidity from the air **322** passing through the intake duct **122** (e.g., after passing through the heat exchanger **125** and the climate controller **130**).

In some embodiments, as shown in FIGS. **1***b*, **3**, and **5**, the portions of the intake and outlet ducts **122**, **124** immediately adjacent one another are operatively coupled to the container **110** (e.g., above where the carts **10** are accommodated, as shown in FIG. **1***b*). Branches **129** from the intake and/or outlet ducts **122**, **124** may extend downwardly toward the carts **10** (FIG. **1***b*). The climate controller **130** and the dehumidifier **135** may also be operatively coupled to the container **110** (FIGS. **3** and **5**). In other embodiments, as shown in FIGS. **4** and **6**, a control unit dock **150** is separate from the container **110**, and the portions of the intake and outlet ducts **122**, **124** immediately adjacent one another are operatively coupled to the control unit dock **150**. Similarly, the climate controller **130** and/or the dehumidifier **135** may be operative coupled to the control unit dock **150** (FIGS. **4** and **6**). If the control unit dock **150** is included, a portion of the ventilation network is coupled to the container **110** and another portion of the ventilation network is coupled to the control unit dock **150**. These portions of the ventilation network are in selective communication with each other to allow air to pass to and from the interior area **112**. When not in communication with each other, the portion of the ventilation network coupled to the container **110** may be sealed. For example, a removable cover or a flexible gasket may be used.

The addition of pathogen system **800** may add various capacities to the transport apparatuses **100**, **101**, **102**, and **103** (FIGS. **3** through **6**), such as appropriate potentially harmful pathogen activities, which may include detection, identification, alert, containment, and remediation. In the exemplary embodiments, the pathogen system monitors the airflow **324** of outlet duct **124**. Clear airflow **324***a* may be passed on to through the system **100**, **101**, **102**, and **103**, and ultimately released to the external environment. Suspect airflow **324***b* may be contained within the system **100**, **101**, **102**, and **103**, for appropriate subsequent action.

The pathogen system **800** may be configured in a variety of manners. In exemplary apparatus **100**, the pathogen system **800** is operatively coupled to the container **110** (FIG. **3**). In exemplary apparatus **101**, the pathogen system **800** is operatively coupled to the dock **150** (FIG. **4**). In exemplary apparatus **102**, the pathogen system **800** is operatively coupled to the container **110** through sampler **502**, which may include being fixedly coupled to the container **110**, attachably coupled once arriving at the dock **15** (FIG. **5**), among other potential configurations. In exemplary apparatus **103**, the pathogen system **800** may be a stand-along module, operatively coupleable, as, either or both, warranted and desired by the operator, to the container **110** and the dock **150** (FIG. **6**). A "stand-alone module," as used herein, means a grouping of components of the pathogen system **800** may be packaged into a system that can be individually transported to a use site. Such a "module" may still obtain power and communication connection from a transport apparatus, and still be considered "stand-alone." Additionally, a particular "stand-alone module" may comprise only parts of the pathogen system **800**, where the other components may be separately deliverable to the use site, or operationally integrated into a particular transport apparatus embodiment.

In the transport apparatus **102**, a sampler **502** is operatively coupled to the outlet airflow **324** and the pathogen system **800**, through connection **504**, to sample the airflow **324** for potentially harmful pathogens. The exemplary embodiment includes the capacity to suspend the release of suspect outlet airflow **324***b*, while permitting the release of clear airflow **324***a*.

In the case of transport apparatus **103**, pathogen system **800** samples the airflow **324** before it enters the heat exchanger **125**, so that only sampled clear airflow **324***a*, determined to be safe for release reaches the heat exchanger **125**.

A processor **160** may be operatively coupled to the container **110** (FIGS. **3** and **5**) or the control unit dock **150** (FIGS. **4** and **6**) to store (e.g., using a memory device) and convey (e.g., through an output device) transport data, such as time data, temperature data, content data, etc. In conveying the transport data, a wireless data transfer system **162** (FIGS. **4** and **6**) or a wired data transfer system **164** to a control panel **165** at the dock **15** (FIGS. **3** and **5**) may be used. In exemplary embodiments of apparatuses **100** and **102**, auxiliary power may be provided to components onboard the insulated container **110** through power hookup **164***a*.

In use, clean laundry is placed in the container **110** at a laundering facility and transported to its destination (e.g., a healthcare facility, etc.). The heat exchanger **125**, climate controller **130**, and dehumidifier **135** may maintain ventilation and acceptable humidity in the interior area **112** for the laundry during transport (FIGS. **3** and **5**) and after being left at a dock (FIGS. **3** through **6**). As such, the laundry may be transported further distances or simply housed in the container **110** for longer amounts of time than possible in prior art systems. Additionally, the pathogen system may provide for remediation of detected pathogens, or prophylactic treatment, en route.

In many applications, the way laundry is transported is very important. Healthcare facilities, for example, may be required to comply with the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations and infectious control guidelines. As should be readily appreciated, transporting or storing clean laundry in a manner that does not protect the laundry from moisture, undesirable temperatures, insects, textile mold, or mildew is not acceptable. Prior art methods and systems often make multiple trips to a single facility during working (i.e., business) hours to maintain the clean nature of the laundry and to collect soiled laundry.

In most prior art situations, the end user collects laundry during working hours from various workstations. Soiled laundry is placed into linen carts that remain in specified locations throughout the facility. The soiled linen carts are picked up upon arrival of a laundry truck from a processing plant and weighed prior to loading onto the laundry truck. This process can be very inefficient and can lead to delays for both the cleaning staff and the launderers.

FIG. **2** shows an improved system **200** for laundry transportation and storage that utilizes the laundry transport apparatus **100**. At step **201**, a pathogen system, of which the one shown in FIG. **8** is an example, may pre-screen the environment of the interior area **112** to determine if potentially harmful pathogens are present. The pathogen system **800** may have the capacity to provide notice of a potentially harmful contaminant, permitting an operator to curtail further transport activity in order to address the potential pathogen. System **200** illustrates a curtailed process where pre-screening **201** diverts that system to ongoing pathogen screening **216** and rerouting the cargo back to the laundry facility for further testing and proper remediation. During pre-screening **201** and further screening **216**, the environment of interior area **112** is contained within container **110**. Embodiments of the pathogen system **800** may be configured to treat particular pathogens within container **110**.

At step **202**, the container **110** housing clean laundry in the interior area **112** is moved (e.g., by a truck) to a loading dock and left at the loading dock. If the control unit **150** is not used (FIGS. **3** and **5**), the container **110** may simply be left at the loading dock without further action, and the airflow and ventilation described above regarding FIGS. **3** and **5** may occur; if the control unit **150** is used (FIGS. **4** and **6**), the container **110** may be placed in communication with the control unit **150** to allow airflow and ventilation described above regarding FIGS. **4** and **6**. While omitting the control unit **150** may provide a more simple docking process, utilizing a control unit **150** may provide a cost savings, as each individual container **110** does not have to include various elements (as discussed above regarding FIGS. **4** and **6**). Step **202** may occur during business hours or at night; the climate control provided inside the container **110** may allow the laundry to remain in the container **110** overnight without detriment. The processor **160** may be used to track the temperature in the container **110**, humidity in the container **110**, time the laundry was in the container **110**, and/or any other information useful in determining whether the laundry has been compromised while in the container **110**.

At step **204**, the laundry is then moved into a linen (or "staging") room, where clean linen carts are configured using the laundry from the container **110** and laundry from a reserve linen area **20** if necessary. If not all laundry from the container **110** is needed for the carts, excess may be placed in the reserve linen area **20**.

At step **206**, the laundry in the clean linen carts is delivered to a unit for use, and the clean laundry is used at step **208**. After being used, the laundry is placed in a soiled linen hamper at step **210**, and laundry collected in the soiled linen hamper is moved to a linen cart at step **212**. The soiled laundry from the soiled linen cart is collected, weighed, and moved to an empty container **110** at step **214** for transport to a laundering facility.

At step **216**, the soiled laundry is screened for pathogens. If pathogens are found, the laundry may be treated en route. Otherwise, the laundry facility may be informed of the pathogen status upon arrival. Additionally, depending on the embodiment of the pathogen system, other desired alerts may be provided upon identifying a potential pathogen within the container **110**.

Referring now to FIG. **8**, an exemplary pathogen system **800** provides the interior chamber **110**, of transport apparatuses **100**, **101**, **102**, and **103**, with the capacity to become a protective environment (PE) for airborne infection isolation (AII), as defined by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). The exemplary system **800** includes an appropriate pump **802**, such as a negative pressure blower pump, to draw the outlet airflow **324** from the interior area **112**. A check valve **804** may be added to ensure airflow **324** that enters the system **800** does not flow back into the interior area **112**. Airflow **324** then enters a flow management system **806** for detecting, and safely segregating clear airflow **324***a* from suspect airflow **324***b*. The exemplary flow management system **806** may be a double block and bleed system, which employs a first sampling valve **808** to permit the inflow of the airflow **324**, but contain such airflow **324** within the flow management system **806**. Clear sampling valve **810** operates in conjunction with first valve **808** to route clear airflow **324***a* as chosen by the operator. Choices may include recirculation to the interior area **112**, and release to the exterior atmosphere, among others. Suspect sampling valve **812** operates in conjunction with first valve **808** to route suspect airflow **324***b* as chosen by the operator. Choices may include routing to an appropriate sequestration apparatus **814**, such as a knock-out tank, and a HEPA filter, among others, and even may include recirculation to the interior space **112**, where the interior space **112** may be used as the appropriate containment device, and even the remediation environment.

An appropriate operator interface **816**, such as a control panel and alerts **816**, may include a variety of controls for

the operator to set and adjust choices on managing the pathogen system **800**. The control panel **816** may have a processor that effects the coordination of the first valve **808** with the clear valve **810** and the suspect valve **812** to receive signals from the sensors in the valves and effect the opening and closing of the proper valves to ensure appropriate controlled sequestration of clear airflow **324***a* from suspect airflow **324***b*. Appropriate controls and alerts may also include system and line pressure indicators **818**, pathogen concentration indicators **820**, and alarm state indicators **822**.

The foregoing disclosure and description of the invention is illustrative and explanatory thereof. The present invention should only be limited by the following claims and their legal equivalents. The inventor trusts and relies on this legal principle, in order to avoid being unnecessarily repetitive and verbose. Various changes in the details of the illustrated construction may be made within the scope of the appended claims by one having ordinary skill in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention and scope of the claims. Such changes expressly considered are other combinations, permutations, and arrangements of the elements contained within the apparatuses **100**, **101**, **102**, and **103**.

I claim:

1. A laundry transport apparatus, comprising:

a container having front and rear ends, sad container defining an opening at said front end and defining an interior area having an open configuration to selectively allow access to said interior area, said interior area having a length;

wherein said container includes a door at said container front end for selectively accessing said interior area, said door being movable between a closed configuration preventing access to said interior area and an open configuration giving access to said interior area;

a plurality of laundry carts removably positioned in said interior space, each laundry cart configured to hold laundry;

a ventilation network situated in said interior area and configured to pass air to and from said interior area, said ventilation network including:

an intake duct operatively coupled to a top wall of said transport apparatus and extending longitudinally between said front and rear ends, said intake duct configured to channel air to said interior area;

an outlet duct configured to channel air away from said interior area;

wherein said ventilation network is configured to cause air to pass through either or both said intake duct and said outlet duct;

at least one fan configured to cause air to pass through said intake duct and said outlet duct;

wherein said interior area is airtight apart from said ventilation network when said door is at said closed configuration;

wherein at least a portion of said intake and outlet ducts are immediately adjacent one another to influence temperature of air passing through one of said intake duct and said outlet duct, warmer air passing through one of said intake duct or said outlet duct becoming cooler and cooler air passing through another of said intake duct or said outlet duct becoming warmer;

wherein said intake and outlet ducts include a plurality of branches extending outwardly and downwardly, each branch having a terminal end defining an opening positioned immediately adjacent a top of a respective laundry cart so as to ventilate the laundry in said laundry cart;

a climate controller for selectively heating and cooling air passing through said intake duct after said air is influenced by air passing through said outlet duct to cause said air passing through said intake duct to approximate a temperature of air in said interior area separate from said ventilation network; and

a dehumidifier to selectively dehumidify air passing through said intake duct;

a processor operatively coupled to a container area to store and convey transport data, the transport data includes at least one of: time data, duration data, and temperature data, and temperature data;

a pathogen system

having a flow management system for directing an airflow and operatively coupled to a pathogen control processor;

said pathogen control processor capable of controlling the flow management system to detect and isolate a portion of the airflow determined to be contaminated wit potential pathogens, and selectively routing the contaminated portion of the airflow for pathogen isolation.

2. The laundry transport apparatus as in claim **1**, wherein the pathogen system has the capacity to perform pathogen remediation of the contamination portion of the airflow.

3. The laundry transport apparatus as in claim **1**, wherein the pathogen system is a stand-alone module, operatively coupled to the ventilation network.

* * * * *